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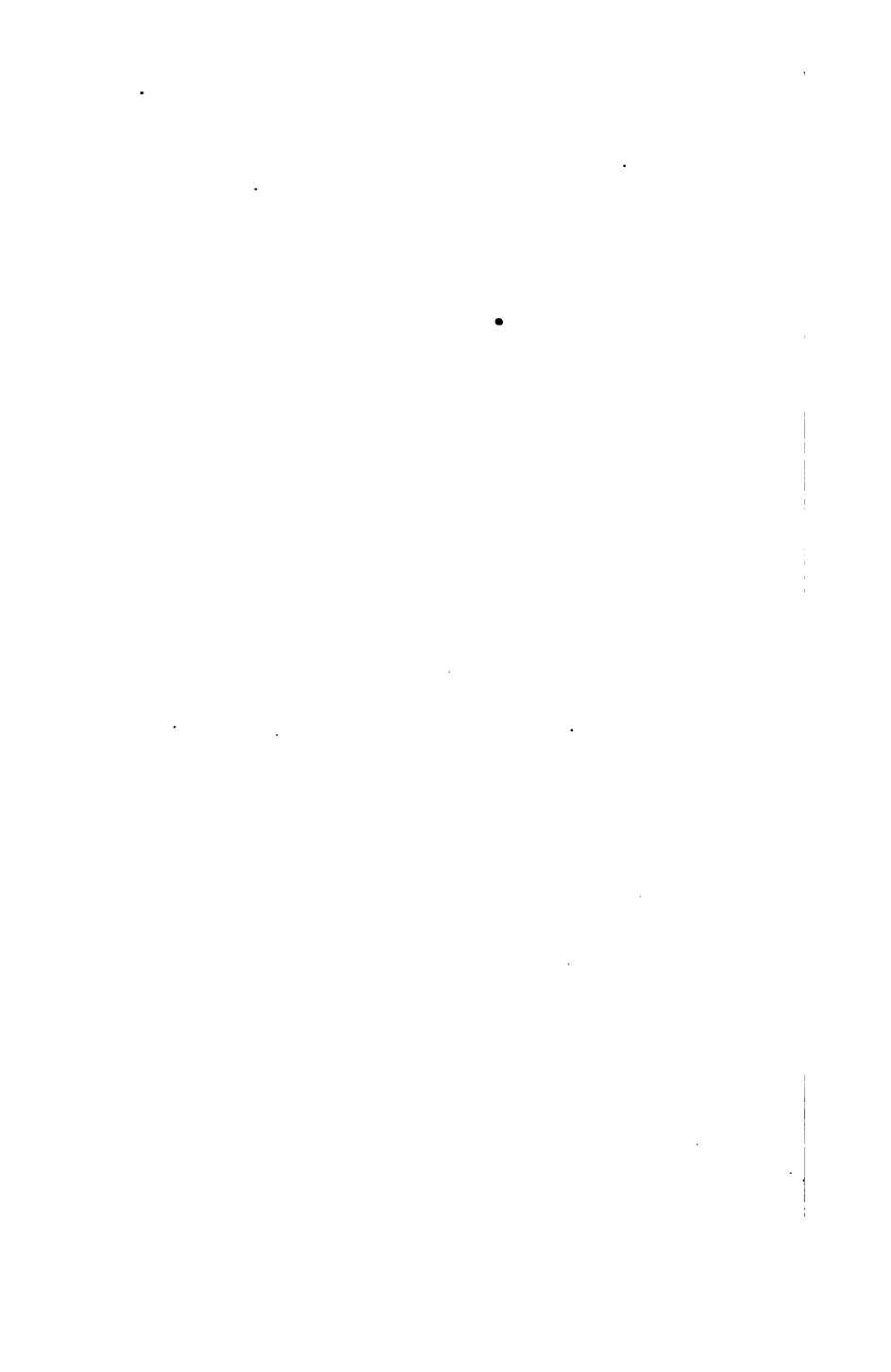
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PARSING SIMPLIFIED;

AN

INTRODUCTION AND COMPANION TO ALL GRAMMARS:

CONSISTING OF SHORT AND EASY RULES

(WITH PARSING LESSONS TO EACH),

WHEREBY VERY YOUNG STUDENTS

MAY, IN A SHORT TIME, BE GRADUALLY LED THROUGH A KNOWLEDGE

OF THE SEVERAL ELEMENTARY PARTS OF SPEECH

TO A THOROUGH COMPREHENSION OF THE GRAMMATICAL

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOST COMPLEX SENTENCES OF OUR ORDINARY

AUTHORS, EITHER IN PROSE OR POETRY.

BY THOMAS DARNELL.

LONDON:

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO NEWBERRY AND HARRIS,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1865.

LONDON :
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TO TEACHERS.

THIS little book may of course be used by *one* pupil at a time; but the interest felt in the lessons, and the advantage derived from them, will be considerably increased by their being gone through in a *class*, say of from three or four to six, eight, or more.

All *guessing* must be immediately checked. Each pupil (taking a sentence in turn) should be *invariably* required to give his *reason* for what he says; and whenever a mistake is made all the others in the class should be *encouraged* to correct it *at once*. The teacher will thus be saved an immense amount of labour, the interest in the lessons will be kept up, all mistakes will be less likely to pass undetected, and the progress of the pupil will be greatly accelerated.

Should the attention at any time flag *much*, or the lesson appear to be too difficult, it will be advisable to turn back a few pages and go over the ground again, as in all probability some one or other of the preceding lessons has not been fully understood. And, indeed, with all very young or dull pupils frequent *repetition* will be found desirable.

26, Theberton-street, N.
Nov. 1864.

The Author will be much obliged by any suggestions for the improvement of this work.

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PARSING SIMPLIFIED;
AN INTRODUCTION AND COMPANION
TO ALL GRAMMARS.

LESSON 1.

NOUN.

Noun means *name*; so we call the *name* of any thing we can see or talk about a *noun*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Boy	Death	Hat	Milk
Man	Beauty	Legs	Kindness
Cane	Life	Ink	Rain
School	Battle	Year	Lessons
Desk	Arm	Lightning	Music
Pen	Thunder	Noses	Paper

PARSING FORMULA.

— is a noun because "I can see it,"
or because "I can talk about it."

LESSON 2.

ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word that *shows the quality* of a noun.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Good horse	Dirty faces
Sweet apples	Blue cloak
Nice pen	Sour oranges
New knife	Green leaves
Black clouds	Round marble
Hot pies	Handsome chair
Large house	Great black dog
Green fields	Old blue coat
Dry bread	Cold wet day
Straight lines	Long thin stick
Long nose	Loud thunder
Black ink	Pleasant music
Clean plate	Nice little boy
Warm hands	Beautiful bright moon
Pretty children	Dark blue sea.

PARSING FORMULA.

—— is an adjective, because it “shows the quality of the noun —.”

—— is a noun, because “I can see it,”
or because “I can talk about it.”

LESSON 3.

VERB.

A *verb* is a word that signifies *to do* something.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Boys eat pudding. Knives cut fingers. Dogs catch rats. Bakers bake loaves. Bricklayers build walls. Girls mend stockings. Rabbits like parsley. Gardeners dig. Boys write. Women sew. Children walk. Idle children tear useful books. Men drink beer. Sheep eat grass. Bakers bake bread. Little boys learn easy lessons. Hot fires melt hard iron. Sharp knives cut wood. Dirty pigs eat hard beans. Little babies cry. Careless children tear books. Young girls sew neat frills. Naughty boys say bad words. Bees sting. Strong horses carry heavy loads. Gardeners bring pretty flowers.

PARSING FORMULA.

- is a noun, because "I can," &c.
- is an adjective, because "it shows," &c.
- is a verb, because "it signifies to do something."

LESSON 4.

Definite means well explained, clearly shown.

Indefinite means *not* well explained, *not* clearly shown.

ARTICLE.

A and *An* are *indefinite* articles.

The is a *definite* article.

PARSING EXERCISE.

A horse draws. A man brought the wine. The boy wrote a beautiful copy. The girl made a new frock. A lady sang the song. The farmer rode an old black horse. The boy eats an orange. A girl bought an apple. The hen (has laid) an egg. A boy brought the hoop. The men (have built) a new church. The boy (was playing) a flute. Mind the child. Set a thief (to catch) a thief. (Listen to) the echo. The blue, deep, glorious heavens.

PARSING FORMULA.

- is a noun, because "I can," &c.
- is an adjective, because "it shows," &c.
- is a verb, because "it signifies," &c.
- is an indefinite article, because "it does not show which particular — is meant."
- is a definite article, because it shows clearly which — is meant.

LESSON 5.

PROPER NAMES.

The name of a *thing* we call a *noun*; but the name of a *person, town, country, river, &c.* we call a proper name.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Charles writes. Thomas learns lessons. (John Abbott) reads nice* books. Brown runs. Jones plays. (Mr. Smith) (has visited) France. Henry drank the milk. Mary loves England. Henry (has crossed) the river Thames. John spilt the wine. Richard wrote a beautiful copy. Emma mends stockings. The maid brought little Jane. Anne lighted the fire. Mrs. Roberts (can dance). (Miss Richards) played.

PARSING FORMULA.

— is a proper name, because it is the name of some particular —

— is a noun, because "I can," &c.

— is a verb, because "it signifies," &c.

— is an adjective; it agrees with —

* In future, say adjectives and articles *agree with* the nouns, &c., which they qualify.

LESSON 6.

ADVERB.

An *adverb* is a word *added to a verb* to show *how, when, or where* a thing is done.

PARSING EXERCISE.

William walks slowly. James writes well. Soldiers fight there. John speaks badly. Ann skips nicely. Charles talks foolishly. The lady dances well. Papa (will come) to-morrow. Jane sits here. Soldiers fight bravely. Charles (is writing) a copy now. The lady sang a song here yesterday. Larks sing sweetly. John dances well. Poor Anne (fell down) there. Charles (is singing) the hymn now. An idle girl sews the muslin carelessly. Robert (has bought) a new top to-day. John (will sell) the marbles then. The black dog howled dreadfully. Mary (will light) the candle immediately. The poor blind sailor (was begging) yesterday. James (has read) badly to-day. The spring (will return) soon. The man (can not * see).

PARSING FORMULA.

- is a noun, because "I can," &c.
- is an adjective; "it agrees with —"
- is a proper name; it is the name of a particular —
- is an adverb, added to the verb —, to show, &c.

* *Not* is an adverb, it shows how much or how little we feel or speak; or you may simply say *not* is an adverb of negation.

PARSING SIMPLIFIED.

LESSON 7.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

A *personal pronoun* is a word used instead of a *noun* or *proper name* to avoid using the same word too often.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Horses (can carry) great loads; they eat hay. Holloway (has written) a bad copy; he (has blotted) it. Mrs. Bright (has fallen); she (has broken) an arm: the doctor (has set) it; he came (to see) her yesterday. Babies learn (to walk) now; they (will learn) (to read) soon. The little kitten plays; soon she (will catch) mice. I (have bought) a new top; it spins beautifully. John (has brought) the book; he found it immediately. Mary (has left) London; she (will return) soon. I (will sell) the brown rabbits; they (have eaten) the bran. Bring the old black shoes; you (can find) them. You (have written) badly; get a new pen. We lost the book; you found it. I saw you. She took them. He hurts us. We met him there.

PARSING FORMULA.

Give a reason for verbs, adverbs, &c., as before; also,

— is a personal pronoun, used instead of —.

LESSON 8.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

My, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their, are called *possessive* pronouns, because they signify the *possession* of something ; as, my book ; they agree with their nouns like adjectives.

PARSING EXERCISE.

My hoop. His marbles. Your copy-book. Our house. Her shoes. Its leg. I bring my cane. Richard took my whip. She (has torn) your coat. They (will burn) their fingers. I (am looking for) my whip. It (has hurt) its head. John (has brought) our books. The shoemaker (has mended) my boots. Thy sister (has left) the house. Jane (has washed) your frock. A thief stole our apples. William (has lost) his coat. The servant (will bring) my dinner. The horses (have eaten) their oats. Your sister (has broken) her comb. My brother (has done) his lessons. I lost my ball ; Tom found it. The bird (has broken) its leg. Scrape your pencil.

PARSING FORMULA.

Parse verbs, personal pronouns, &c. as before ; also,
 — is a possessive pronoun ; it agrees with the
 noun —

LESSON 9.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

This and that (plural number, these and those) are called *demonstrative* pronouns, because to *demonstrate* means to *show clearly*; and if I say, *This* book, I show clearly *which* book is meant. They agree with nouns like adjectives.

PARSING EXERCISE.

This candle. These candles. That hammer. Those hammers. I (am cutting) this thick stick. I (will hide) these papers. He brought that flute. You (have blotted) these copies. Those bees (have stung) my face. The baker left this loaf. Frank broke that slate. Edward wrote these lines. Those girls (will hurt) that child. Robert (has taken away) those dry leaves. This dog (can carry) that little girl. We (have eaten) that small cake. I (have seen) your black pony. Charles, (take away) that dirty water. Bring me those nice flowers. Hold these reins.

PARSING FORMULA.

Parse possessive pronouns, verbs, &c. as before; also,

— is a demonstrative pronoun, because it shows clearly which — is meant; it agrees with the noun —

LESSON 10.

CONJUNCTION.

A conjunction is a word used to join two verbs, two adjectives, two pronouns, two nouns, or a noun and a personal pronoun, and sometimes two clauses together; as, "you *and* I."

PARSING EXERCISE.

She runs, but you walk. I stay, because you go. I (shall eat) this apple and that pear. I (will sell) these marbles or those tops. I (do forgive) you, but I (do not* admire) your conduct. I (will not* go), nor (shall you leave) me. I (have quitted) that house, because the situation (did not* suit) me. He (shall go) if you (will pay) him. He (did not* come), though we invited him. He (will fall) unless I hold him. You often tease him, therefore he (does not* like) you. I frequently feed her, yet she always (bites at) me. You (may go), but I (will stay). I (have lost) my book and my slate. I (will give) you an apple or a pear. They (will stay) if you (will go). He (shall write) the letter, but she (shall read) the book. That dog (will bite) if you tease him. I went because you told me. You (shall go) though your sisters (shall remain). He (will kick) you if you hit him. I (sat down) when James (got up). We bought a top and a ball.

PARSING FORMULA.

Demonstrative pronouns, &c. as before.

— is a conjunction, because it joins the two — ;
— and —

* See Lesson 6.

LESSON 11.

PREPOSITION.

A preposition is a word *placed before* a noun or pronoun, to show the *position* or *relation* in which it stands with respect to some other noun or a pronoun ; as, a boy *upon* a horse.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I placed my feet under the desk. She took the apple from Edward. I gave the slate to Charles. Put the rose between the lilies. Drive the dog (out of) the garden. Lay your cap upon the bed. Take these children into the fields. He puts the cart before the horse. Place this cup upon the shelf. She threw my ball against the wall. Draw the cord through this ring. Lay the baby underneath the clothes. Your pen lies under the table. He threw my hat over the wall. I (have planted) a tree behind our house. She (has taken) the bird without the cage. An eagle (can fly) above the clouds. I (will take) tea without sugar. John struck his ball against the window. You stand before me. I see a fish under the water. You took the rose from this child. Send the ball towards them. William (has shot) a marble through the window. Take your hand off my writing. We (will give) this apple to your little brother. More men than women travel in foreign countries.

PARSING FORMULA.

Parse conjunctions, verbs, &c. as before ; also,
— is a preposition, it shows the relation between
— and — ; (or the position of — with respect to —.)

LESSON 12.

INTERJECTION.

An interjection is a word *thrown in* to express joy, sorrow, surprise, pity, &c., as, *Alas!* I have lost my best friend.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Oh! give relief, and heaven (will bless) your store. Alas! he (has killed) his best friend. She (will follow) good advice; you, alas! (will ruin) yourself. Fie! wash your dirty hands and go to your lessons. Ah! I (have caught) you; now go into your stable. He loves his children tenderly, and educates them well. I (have sent) away my servant because he robbed me. You struck me, and I (will strike) you. We (will take) a nice walk in the fields presently. Huzza! we (have gained) a victory. Pshaw! I never saw his purse. Hush! I see her.

Oh! that the gods the gift (would gie*) us
Ourselves to see as others see us.

PARSING FORMULA.

Parse conjunctions, adverbs, prepositions, &c., as before: also — is an interjection, thrown in to express —.

* *Gie* is the Scotch for *give*.

LESSON 13.

MISCELLANEOUS PARSING EXERCISES ON THE TEN
PARTS OF SPEECH.

An ass brays. A lion roars. A brave soldier (will fight). Lofty towers fall. Low cottages (will stand). High Troy stood. Cold winter came. Brown suffered great pain. He laughed heartily. Dogs love their masters, and masters (should treat) them well. The hot sun destroys delicate flowers. Never waste time in idleness. They live pleasantly in the country by the river in a little cottage. Ah! now I have you. God created the heavens and the earth. Sometimes beauty fades rapidly. You spoke foolishly. She says she (will try) again. A clever blacksmith mended the lock. (John Jones) wrote a bad copy. The skilful carpenter made a nice round table. The partridge and the lark make nests on the ground. Wild bees live in nests; honey bees live in hives. Fishes breathe through the gills. Men make bridges across rivers. The wind blows gently in a breeze; briskly in a gale; violently in a storm. Hurrah! we (have won). I (shall send) them a new bat or a nice cake. We (were going out) as they (came in). I (will give) you this top if you (will lend) me that whip. We (shall fall) unless you hold us. He loves me because I teach him (to read). You (will find) me here when you (come back). Sit here until Edward (has finished) his tasks. He missed us because we loitered. My horse works well, therefore I feed him well. Take heed lest you fall. I begged John (to stay), yet he (would go). We (tie up) the dog because he bites people.

LESSON 14.

GENDER.

There are *three* genders; masculine, feminine, neuter.

Masculine means animals of the *male* kind; as, a *boy*, a *man*.

Feminine means animals of the *female* kind; as, a *girl*, a *woman*.

Neuter means *neither*; so things that are neither *masculine* nor *feminine* are said to be of the *neuter* gender.

Nouns that are either *masculine* or *feminine* are said to be of the *common* gender.

PARSING EXERCISE.

A son. The daughter. A woman. The jugs. A cock. Ladies. A hen. The gentlemen. A hoop. The benches. The husband. The wife. The keys. A door. Babies cry. A kitten plays. Birds build nests. Cats catch mice. Bees make honey. Robert (has taken) my pen and ink. Anne (is eating) my bread and butter. Your aunt and uncle (have left) London. John sold his rabbits. Mary (gave away) her pigeons. I saw the young gentleman and a lady. John and Anne rode to the end of the lane. My cousin feeds his sheep in winter. Young people often neglect the advice of their best friends.

PARSING FORMULA.

Parse verbs, adjectives, &c., as before: also — is a noun, — gender, because it is of the — kind; or neuter gender, because it is neither — nor — gender; or common gender, because it is both — and —.

LESSON 15.

NUMBER OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

Nouns (and, of course, personal pronouns) have two numbers, singular number, and plural number.

A noun is of the *singular* number, when *only one* thing is spoken of; as, a pen.

A noun is of the *plural* number, when *more than one* thing is spoken of; as, pens.

All nouns, when spoken of, are of the third person.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Plate. Dishes. A whip. The marbles. A top. Ice. A knife. The knives. A dog. The ladies. A gentleman. Take this knife. Eat these cherries. John (is writing) his copy. I (will play) in the garden. Brush your clothes. Mary took my flowers. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork. Bear honours with humility, and poverty with patience. Hasty resolutions seldom end well. We (should provide) for want in time of plenty. Cloudy mornings often bring clear evenings. Defile not your mouth with impure words. I found this top yesterday; now I (will give) it to Edward, because he loves me. Anne (is mending) the stockings; she (will bring) them to us when she (has done) them. Sow these seeds in your garden.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,
— is a noun (or personal pronoun), — number,
— gender, because, &c.

LESSON 16.

PERSONS OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns have three persons, first, second, and third.

I, is the first person	} singular.
Thou, is the second person	
He, she, or it, is the third person	
We, is the first person	} plural.
Ye, or you, is the second person	
They, is the third person	

So also of nouns.

The name of the *person who speaks* is of the *first* person.

The name of the person or thing, who is *spoken to*, is of the *second* person.

The name of the person or thing *spoken of* is of the *third* person.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Take this cap, and lay it on the bed. Emma returned because she (did not * feel) well. I (have found) my book. This shoe pinches me. You (shall go) with us, Charles. We walked through the fields. George saw Anne, but he (did not * speak) to her. Mary and Sarah (have done) their lessons; they (shall go), but you (shall not * go) with them. The man came. The dogs barked. Women sew.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is a noun (or personal pronoun, used instead of the noun —).

— person, because, &c. — number, — gender, because, &c.

* See Lesson 6.

LESSON 17.

MISCELLANEOUS PARSING EXERCISES, ON THE *three* GENDERS, *three* PERSONS, AND *two* NUMBERS OF NOUNS, PERSONAL PRONOUNS, AND PROPER NAMES.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them. Good morning, Sir. Reckless youth (will make) rueful old age. Scorn (to do) a mean action. Great designs require much consideration. Idle people take most pains. Extravagance in youth brings want in old age. I wish you good evening, Madam. The enterprize failed, alas! for want of foresight on the part of our commander. Men, moderate in their expectations, meet with few disappointments. Ignorance is the parent of many troubles. Friends (are lost) (more easily) than they (are regained). Never sport with pain or distress in your amusements. We saw your mamma, and she sent her love to you. The man killed a rat, and threw it over the wall. William gave the smallest share to Jane. Go back, James. Sew my cap, Anne. Walk up, Tom. Bring a candle. Take these pens. Fetch your hat. Fly away, ladybird. Jump up, puss. John (is writing). A lion roars. Crawl along, little worm. The men ran. He loves his children tenderly, and educates them well. Hush! we (can hear) him; he (is walking) through the yard. Cut the string with your new knife. Deceit discovers a little mind. Vice generally brings misery. Your happiness or misery greatly depends on yourself. Good counsel makes a proud man and a fool angry. Children, obey your parents. Jane, take little Mary to school immediately.

LESSON 18.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

Adjectives and Adverbs have three degrees of comparison, viz. The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative; as,

Positive, Sweet.

Comparative, Sweeter, or (more sweet).

Superlative, Sweetest (most sweet), or (very sweet).

Positive, Honestly.

Comparative (More honestly).

Superlative (Most honestly), or (very honestly).

PARSING EXERCISE.

A pretty plaything. Sweeter honey. The blackest ink. Green fields. (Most beautiful) pictures. A harder blow. Kinder friends. Richest treasure. (More beautiful) girls. The coldest country. A (most stupid) dunce. A (very silly) little boy. A stouter man. The fattest pig. A (more pleasant) journey. They bring the largest apples to market. I have seen stronger boys. He is building a (most magnificent) house. I (have travelled) over the highest mountains in the world.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is an adjective; it agrees with —; — degree of comparison. (Compare it.)

— is an adverb added to the verb —; — degree of comparison. (Compare it.)

LESSON 19.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND
ADVERBS.

Some adjectives and adverbs are compared irregularly, as

Good	Better	Best or (very good)
Bad	Worse	Worst or (very bad)
Little	Less	Least or (very little)
Many	More	Most or (very many)
Much	More	Most or (very much)
Far	Farther	Farthest or (very far)
Near	Nearer	Nearest, next or (very near)
Late	Late or latter	Latest, last or (very late)
Old	Older or elder	Oldest, eldest or (very old)
Ill or badly	Worse	Worst, (very ill) or (very badly).

PARSING EXERCISE.

A nice little fellow. Better wine. The worst pen. Less noise. Much money. More friends. In the farthest field. I will come next week. He died last year. He gave it to my eldest sister. I am older than you. You have the oldest book. You draw well, but your cousin draws better.

PARSING FORMULA, AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is an adjective, it agrees with — ; — degree of comparison. (Compare it.)

— is an adverb, added to the verb — ; — degree of comparison. (Compare it.)

LESSON 20.

YOU PLURAL FOR THOU.

It is not usual in English, as it is in other languages, to use the singular pronoun *thou* when we speak only to one person; we say *you*.

So also kings, and sometimes preachers and authors, say *we* instead of *I*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

You gave the worst share to Thomas. You shall read the next chapter. I sat in the farthest corner of the room. She gathered many apples for you. I (do not perceive) the least cloud. You never wrote a worse copy. John makes little improvement in grammar. You (have shown) much patience with us. I (have found) more shells. My eldest brother saw you. Thou (shalt not steal). Honour thy father and thy mother. Call thy little sister. William shot a little bird, and gave it to me. Go up the next street. We met your mamma, and she sent you this large cake. Use not the spur to a willing horse. Receive blessings with thankfulness, and affliction with resignation. We wish our subjects (to obey) the laws of their country. You read worse than* your brother reads. She talks (too much). I walk more now than I walked then. You speak ill, and your brother speaks worse than you speak.

* *Than* is a conjunction; it joins two clauses.

LESSON 21.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Indicative means *showing, declaring* (from Lat. *indicare*).

A verb is of the *indicative* mood when it *declares* that something *is doing, has been done, or will be done*; as, *I do, I have done, I will do*.

The indicative mood is also used to ask questions; as, *Do I?*

PARSING EXERCISE.

I go. You (did stay). He (will fall). I (had sent). I (have travelled). I (shall see). Men (have seen). They (were giving). He took my cap. I bought this knife. I (will read) this page. We (are learning) our lessons. John (is mending) his kite. Jane (has written) her copy. Edward (will bring) your flute to-morrow. The shepherd watches his sheep. We leave our pleasant fields. I (will show) you the way to London. The clouds hide the moon. The horse crops the fresh green grass. The earth (will bring forth) various flowers. He deceived his father. Horses eat beans. Do * horses eat beans? He comes. Does † he come? Have ‡ you seen them? Shall § you plant the trees to-morrow. Is || he always teasing you?

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is a verb, — mood, because it indicates or declares that, &c.

* (Do eat.)	† (Does come.)	‡ (Have seen.)
§ (Shall plant.)	(Is teasing.)	

LESSON 22.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperative means *commanding* (Lat. *imperare*).

The imperative mood is used either to command a person to do something; as, *go on*, *stand still*; or to request him to do something; as, *give me a marble*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Eat this apple. Take my cap. Stop that hoop. Hold your hand. Bring his marbles. Use her spoons. (Let us learn) our lessons. Write your copy. (Let them drink) the beer. (Let him mind) his work. Lend me that top. (Let me see.) Read these lines. (Let them find) their books. Bring my hat. Look at that boy. Bring your coat, Charles. Tie this shoe, Jane. Fetch my slippers. Draw a straight line. Find your book and slate. Learn your lessons now, and play afterwards. Wash your hands and face, and then finish your copy. Read slowly and write carefully. Take this mare into the stable. Stand upon a stool.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is a verb, — mood, because it commands (or requests).

LESSON 23.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Potential means *having power* (Lat. *potentia*, power).

A verb is in the potential mood when it is stated that there is or was a power of performing an action; as, *I can write, he could go*; or that something ought to be done; as, *you must write*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I (can slide). He (may find). You (can try). They (can hop). We (can move). I (may play). He (can scream). You (may look). They (may catch). I (might burn). You (could dance). They (could dig). He (can play) now. He (could play) yesterday. I (may go). He (can find). He (could find). You (can give). You (could give). Our dog (can catch) hares. Charles (can run) fast. Elizabeth (may go) now, and little Sarah (may remain) here. I (could draw) nicely once, and your aunt (could sing) delightfully. You (may drink) the milk now, Charles, if you (can reach) it. You (might take) your sister into the garden. I (could have paid) you yesterday. You (may use) the pencil if you (can find) it. I (cannot find) my best top.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is a verb, — mood, because it states that — has (or had) the power to —.

LESSON 24.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Subjunctive means *subjoined*, *put after*, *added to*; and sometimes, when a verb is joined by a conjunction to another verb, it is in the subjunctive (or conjunctive) mood; as, I would go if I *were* you.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I will go, though he kill me. He will make the attempt, whether he succeed or not. We (shall overtake) him, though he run. Tell him, if he be there, I shall come to-morrow. I (shall not go out) if it rain. He (would tell) you, if he were here. Enquire whether that news be true. Our old cat caught a mouse yesterday. I never wrote (more carelessly). She sings (most sweetly). The sun shines (most brilliantly). You acted (more foolishly) than your friend ever acted. I (shall act) (more wisely) when you (have taught) me patience. You (have returned) sooner than I expected. We (ride out) oftener in summer. Rather* confess ignorance than falsely pretend to knowledge. And I, (if I be lifted up,) will draw all men to me.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is a verb, — mood, because it is subjoined to the verb — by the conjunction —.

* *Rather* is an adverb; it shows how much.

LESSON 25.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The infinitive mood has no nominative case, but has the sign *to* before it; as, *to give, to have given, to be about to give.*

The sign *to* is sometimes omitted; as, I dare say, for, I dare *to* say.

When two verbs come together, the latter is put in the infinitive mood.

Nouns, also adjectives, and sometimes adverbs govern the infinitive mood; as, It is *pleasant* to behold the sea from the shore. It is *time* to go. I will show you *how* to do it.

PARSING EXERCISE.

They came to see her. I tried to walk. We went to hear. You (shall learn) to write. I came to see your rabbits. I wish to find my book. He seems not to recollect his friends. Come to be washed now, Charles. He appears to have forgotten the rules of the game. I ran to fetch my drawings. Robert wished to stay with me. She cried to be taken in the chaise. They went to fly their new kite. I did wish to see London. Did you wish to drink? I (have brought) this table to be mended. We have sent our sheep to be sold at the fair. He is said to have died about that time. Our side ought (to have won) that game at cricket.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is a verb, — mood, because it is the latter of two verbs.

LESSON 26.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE FIVE MOODS.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Fill this jug. Mary (will cut) your meat for you. I (can carry) this child. Sweep the path. You may play now. Roast this meat. I (shall return) soon. I (can drive) a coach. We took a delightful walk. I (could find) more thread. Hold this skein of silk for me. You (may tell) my elder sister. I found many flowers and much fruit. Send me the best bread. You (may go) now. I (shall call) you presently. Eat this piece of cake. The wind moves the trees and (shakes down) the leaves. You (might fetch) your eldest brother. I love John and Catherine for their kindness to you. Speak seldom of yourself, and then speak with modesty. Speak seldom of your friend, of your enemy say nothing. A bad workman quarrels with his tools. Prosperity gains friends, adversity tries them. The servant (was told) to light the fire. I do wish to be taught. I left my linen to be washed in the country. The king (is believed) to have been murdered. He will let you go*. I dare not say* that naughty word. You need not complain of her. I did wish to remain. They went to be cured of their diseases. Let† us go. Let† them stay. He ought to have gone sooner.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is a verb, — mood, because, &c.

* *Go, say, &c.*, are in the infinitive mood, *to* being understood.

† *Let* is in the imperative mood, *Let us, that is, allow us to go.*

LESSON 27.

TENSES—PRESENT, PERFECT, FUTURE.

Tense (in French, *temps*) means time.

A verb is of the present tense when it is said that something is doing at the present time ; as, I eat or I am eating.

A verb is of the perfect tense when it is said that something is perfectly past ; as, I ate or I have eaten.

A verb is of the future tense when it is said that something will take place at a future time ; as, I shall or will eat.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I (shall go) to-morrow. He (is playing). We (have eaten). I (am drinking). You (shall sing). They (will learn) soon. He is writing. You burnt the paper. I (will do) sums to-morrow. He (does play) now. They (will jump). I (shall cut). He (is laughing). We (have written). You (will fall). They bite. I (saw you) yesterday. You (shall see) afterwards. He (does sing) now. They drink. Horses work. He called me. You (will fight). She (has found). It flies. I (am writing) my copy now. I (shall play) presently.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE ; ALSO,

— verb, — mood, because, &c., — tense because, &c.

LESSON 28.

IMPERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

A verb is of the imperfect tense when it speaks of something that is past now, but was not quite ended at the time spoken of; as, I was reading when he was writing.

The pluperfect (more than perfect) tense, indicative mood, always has the sign *had* before it; as, I *had* eaten.

PARSING EXERCISE.

He (was sleeping) then. You (had killed) the poor bird. They were filling the cart. I (was riding) yesterday. He (had found) a penny. You (were beating) George. I (had made) a large paper kite. The horses (were drawing) the waggon. He (was reading) when you came in. I (was looking) at the church when my horse fell. They (were making) a new paper kite. Robert (was filling) the mugs. I (was travelling) at that time. She (was sewing). The shepherd (was shearing) his sheep. You (were crying). My sister (will return) to-morrow, but I (shall remain). Edward (will come) to us soon. You (may go) now, and Catherine (may remain). The industrious bee gathers delicious honey. I (shall follow) the latter plan. I know a better way to do it.

PARSING FORMULA.

— is a verb, — mood, because, &c. — tense, because, &c.

LESSON 29.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

A verb is also of the imperfect tense when it signifies being used to do something; as, When I was in the country I walked every day, that is, I used to walk every day.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I (did spend) time idly; I spend it well now. He (did talk) foolishly; now he talks more wisely. They (did write) badly; they write better now. We did quarrel (very often); now we quarrel (very seldom). Mr. Carr (did live) abroad. You did play frequently then; now you study more diligently. We did draw last year. I often played at cricket when I was young. People formerly travelled by coach; now they (can travel) by railway. In (very old) times men lived in caverns and hollow trees; they ate acorns and roots. I acted childishly when I was a child. I (could play) on the violin once. I was writing my copy when you came in. We saw you as we (were going) to school. I visited them (very much) formerly. In my early years I travelled much. She could draw well once, but she (cannot draw) now.

PARSING FORMULA.

— is a verb, — mood, because, &c. — tense, because, &c.

LESSON 30.

MISCELLANEOUS PARSING EXERCISES ON THE *Five*
MOODS AND *Six* TENSES OF VERBS.

I (will amuse) the children. He broke the window. You (may go). They wished me (to stay). You (might have gone) if you (had asked). You (were looking) at the picture. He (had finished) his breakfast. We (shall finish) soon. He said he would not do so again. I (have eaten) a nut and an orange. They cried (to go). She (will have done) presently. I (would have told) you, if I had known. It* (might fly) away. You (shall travel) by rail. I will go if he call me. You (should have done) your lessons first. She (can sing) nicely. John would like you (to stay). Ring the bell. I hoped (to have finished) my letter before he came. I (shall have finished) my copy before you start. I (could do) it if I liked. I (did not know). Ellen (was coming) to-day. He (might have made) his fortune. I (may have said) so. Can you swim? Give me a bit. I (could have said) my lesson perfectly yesterday. I wish I (might go) with you. May I go? William (would have called) for you if he (had known) you wished him (to do) so. They (may have said) so. I want (to buy) a new hat. Shut the door.

* When *it* is put for a noun of the common gender of course it is itself of the common (or doubtful) gender.

LESSON 31.

NOMINATIVE TO VERB.

A verb is of the same *person* and *number* as its *nominative case*.

To find the *nominative case* to the verb ask the question *who?* or *what?* and the *word* that answers to the question is the *nominative case* to the verb, as in the sentence "the master teaches," if you ask *who* teaches? the answer is *master*; so *master* is the nominative case to the verb *teaches*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

The dog barks. The dogs bark. A horse neighs. Horses neigh. I cried. You laughed. They (will ask). He (did jump). Plants grow. We (shall) find. He (was looking). I draw. You sew. Wolves howl. She came. He stood. Thou playest. We went. They ran. John fell. I wonder. We danced. Anne sews. I found. She cried. They read. He died.

PARSING FORMULA.

— is a noun or personal pronoun, — gender, — person, — number, — case to verb.

— is a verb, — mood, — tense; its nominative case is —; — person, — number, to agree with its nominative case —.

LESSON 32.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE.

A verb is of the active voice when its nominative case does something; as, I kick.

A verb is of the passive voice when something is done to its nominative case; as, I am kicked.

PARSING EXERCISE.

We eat apples. Apples (are eaten). He beats. I (am beaten). You (will kick). They (will be kicked). I (shall spin) my top. My top (will be spun). You (may drink) the beer. The beer (may be drunk). You (have blotted). His copy-book (has been blotted). They (were eating) their dinner. Her dinner (was eaten). I (did teaze) my sister frequently. My sister (was teased) often. They (did give) a halfpenny sometimes. A halfpenny (was given) often. He eats. Pudding (is eaten). I bite: this peach (is bitten). John kicks. Thomas (is kicked). Carpenters saw: wood (is sawn). The dog bit: my poor leg (was bitten). Robert pinched: your arm (has been pinched). I (will send). You (shall be sent). Tom (is fighting); he (shall be punished). You (will be praised). I (have written). My copy (is written). We went. Time flies. It (was given) to me.

PARSING FORMULA.

— is a noun or personal pronoun; — gender, — person, — number, — case to verb.

— is a verb, — mood, — tense; its nominative case —, — person, — number, to agree with its nominative case —; active, its nominative case does something, or passive, because something is done to its nominative case.

LESSON 33.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

A verb is called *transitive* when the action of the verb *passes on* to a noun or personal pronoun following; as, to eat, to eat apples: and such a noun or personal pronoun is in the accusative case.

A verb is called *intransitive* when the action of the verb does *not pass on* to a noun or pronoun following; as, to sit.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I (will cut) this pen. He struck me. I tore my coat. He (has dug) the ground. You (have spilt) the ink. You cried. I (have written) a whole copy. I (will sit) here. He (has said) his lesson. I (shall sleep) well to-night. He dragged me. You (will hurt) yourself. We (can go) afterwards. Bring my slate. You (should stay) away. Mr. Roberts (has built) a large handsome house. Read your book. The sun shines. Horses eat hay. John walks.

PARSING FORMULA.

— is a verb, — mood, — tense, — person, — number, to agree with its nominative case —; — voice, because the nominative, &c.; transitive, because the action of — passes on to the accusative case —; or intransitive, because the action of — does not pass on.

— is a noun or personal pronoun, — person, — number, — gender; nominative case to the verb —, or accusative case governed by the transitive verb —.

LESSON 34.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING ACCUSATIVE CASE.

A preposition, as well as a transitive verb, governs the noun or personal pronoun that follows it in the accusative case; as, Place the seat against the wall. Here *wall* is in the accusative case governed by the preposition *against*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I brought this chair into the garden. He wraps his old coat about his shoulders. The dirt sticks to my clothes. He threw the ball at me. Serpents crawl on the ground. Fishes swim in water. I sealed the letter, and John took it to the post-office. My father preached a sermon at this church yesterday. He (is saving) his money till next year. The mason ran up the ladder. She (can go) without us. The pigeon flew across the fields. We travelled by moonlight. I stood against the wall. I (have cut) my finger. You sneezed. I carried that chair. He broke my knife. Anne coughs. Robert (is sweeping) the path. A man brought this parcel. I stood. I took a bit.

PARSING FORMULA.

- is a preposition; it governs — in — case.
- is a noun or personal pronoun, — person, — number, — gender, — case, to govern the verb; or — case governed by transitive verb or preposition —.
- is a verb, — mood, — tense, — person, — number, to agree with —. Active, because, &c.; transitive or intransitive, because, &c.

LESSON 35.

PREPOSITION SHOWING CONNEXION, &c.

A preposition sometimes shows the relation or *connexion* of one noun or personal pronoun with another rather than its position; as, He is building a house for me. Millers grind wheat into flour.

Sometimes a preposition shows a connexion between the action of a verb and a noun or pronoun that follows a preposition; as, I shall return in two hours.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I (will send) my servant with the cloak immediately. Your uncle (will bring) the chaise for you to-morrow. I heard a funny story about you. I (will tell) you a tale of a silly boy. She gave him a reward for his good conduct. You left your clothes in a shameful state. Mary (will light) the candle for you immediately. I drink tea without sugar. He danced before the queen. They jumped for joy. I read to my sister. We talked about our friends. We (will walk) towards the new church. I fell into the ditch. She stayed about an hour. I ran into the garden. Edward came for you. Walk on the grass. You sit in my place. I (fell down) from fatigue. I stayed for a month.

PARSING FORMULA AS BEFORE; ALSO,

— is a preposition; it shows a connexion between the action of — and —.

LESSON 36.

WORDS UNDERSTOOD.

We often leave out a word, oftener perhaps than any other people.

"Give me that;" *you* is left out or understood.

"Make her a bonnet;" *for* is understood.

"God rewards the good;" *people* is understood.

"How wonderful!" *a thing* is understood.

PARSING EXERCISE.

God rewards the good, but He punishes the wicked. Learn this easy lesson. Take this letter to your master. Bring your books to me. Bring me that inkstand. Send this nosegay to your sister. Take your sister an orange. Give this apricot to John. Give me your hand. Bring me a new book tomorrow. I (have brought) you a much* nicer present.

PARSING FORMULA.

— is an adjective; it agrees with —; — degree of comparison.

— is a noun, or personal pronoun; — person, number, — gender; — case to the verb —; or objective case, governed by.

— is a verb, — mood, — tense; its nominative case is —, — person, — number, to agree with its nominative case —; active voice, because, &c., or passive voice, because, &c.; transitive, because, &c., or intransitive, because, &c.

* *Much* is an adverb, added to the adjective *nicer*.

LESSON 37.

POSSESSIVE OR GENITIVE CASE.

When two nouns come together, the latter if it has *of* before it, or the former if it has 's added to it, is in the genitive case; as, the sun's light, or the light (*of* the sun).

PARSING EXERCISE.

My aunt's kitchen (has been pulled down). The point (of a nail) (has hurt) my finger. The head (of Charles the First) (was cut off). The queen's palace (will be rebuilt). I have seen the king's portrait. The end of summer (is approaching). The short days of winter (will come) soon. I know your sister's governess. I found your brother's cloak. He went in my uncle's carriage. My aunt's servant made this dress. Make Edward's bed. Anne's bonnet (has fallen down). John's boot lay there. Oh! spare a mother's tears. Here lies Robert's hoop. Forgive a sister's faults. I stood at my master's door. I brought these flowers from your aunt's garden.

Britain's blessing—England's splendour,
Religion's nurse—the faith's defender.

(*Epitaph on Queen Elizabeth.*)

PARSING FORMULA.

— is a noun, or personal pronoun; — gender, — number, — case to the verb — or — case governed by —.

— is a verb, — mood, — tense, — person, — number, to agree with its nominative —. Active or passive, because, &c.; transitive or intransitive, because, &c.

LESSON 38.

“OF” MEANING “ABOUT” OR “CONCERNING.”

The word “of” is a preposition when it means about; as, I heard something of you, that is, about you, concerning you.

PARSING EXERCISE.

He complains much of the cold weather. The sailor talks of the stars, the shepherd of his sheep. The same thing may be said of you. Egotists speak much of themselves. Pshaw! I never heard of such a thing. Talk of Jones, Brown can do sums better. A mould candle is of a cylindrical form. Our master (has given) us a holiday. I (will pay) you the shilling to-morrow. Send me your pencil. Keep company with the wise and good. Fetch me that stool. Avoid the company of the vicious. Make haste. Stand in awe, and sin not; commune with (your own) heart upon your bed. Offer the sacrifices of righteousness, and put your trust in the Lord. Depart from evil and do good; seek peace and pursue it. The dog is the most sagacious animal we have. The earth and all it contains (were created) in six days.

A little with quiet
Is the best of all diet.

LESSON 39.

VOCATIVE CASE.

A person or noun *spoken to* is in the *vocative* case; as, Come to me, Charles. O Solitude! where are thy charms?

PARSING EXERCISE.

Shall we take a walk, Robert? Bless the Lord, O my soul! Hear my prayer, O Lord! give ear unto my supplications. Did you see me at church, Sarah? Do not hurt that poor fly, Samuel. Woodman, spare that tree. Come in, children. Stay for me, boy. Take Anne to bed, Mary. Did you see your friend's wife? My children's playthings (were taken away). She makes my cousin's dresses. Remember your teacher's orders. Anne eats the baby's food. I found our gardener's knife. Bring the boys' coats. Madam, will you give us a holiday to-morrow? No, sir; you had a holiday last week. My dear sister, I wish you (would play) that tune again. Dear Mamma, I received your kind letter on Friday last.

Honour and shame, my friend, from no condition rise;
Act well your part in life: there all the merit lies.

If pupils have thus far followed invariably the order of analysis or parsing formula printed at the foot of almost every preceding lesson, it must now have become familiar to them, and there will be no occasion to occupy our paper with it in future pages. Teachers are, however, earnestly recommended to insist upon its being invariably followed; for, as it is intended to serve as a guide to assist the pupil in what we may call thinking aloud, any omission will thus be rendered much less likely to occur; and if it should, it will be more easily detected, and corrected. It may, perhaps, be well to place it here in full to be referred to, if the memory of a child should fail him, or he should show any inclination to curtail the minute analysis of his future parsing lessons.

Proper name, noun, or personal pronoun; — person, — number, — gender, nominative case to the verb —, or — case governed by —.

Adjective; it agrees with —; — degree of comparison or not compared.

Possessive or demonstrative pronoun; it agrees with —.

Adverb added to the verb —; degree of comparison or not compared.

Conjunction; it joins the two —; — and —.

Preposition; it governs — in the accusative case.

Verb; — mood, — tense, — person, — number; to agree with —; active or passive, because, &c.; transitive, because the action of —ing passes on to —; or, intransitive, because the action of —ing does not pass on.

LESSON 40.

FUTURE TENSES.

There are two future tenses, the first, or simple future; as, I shall dine at three o'clock; and the second future or future perfect; as, I shall have dined at four o'clock.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I (shall have finished) my lesson in an hour. You (will have forgotten) this misfortune before night. I (shall have completed) my task in a short time. I never (shall forget) your kindness to my brother. He (will have died) before morning. We shall ever remember his kind efforts. She (will have worn out) her shoes by next year. I (shall have finished) my work presently. I (shall be delighted).

The rose (will cease) to blow,
The eagle turn a dove,
The stream (shall cease) to flow,
Ere I will cease to love.

He (will have sung) that song before you return.

In the first person simply *shall* foretells,
In *will* a threat or else a promise dwells;
Shall in the *second* and the *third* does threat,
Will simply *then* foretells the future feat.

LESSON 41.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles are words very much like adjectives, and agree with nouns like adjectives, but they are derived from verbs.

Participles of the active voice, derived from transitive verbs, govern an accusative case.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I met a boy eating cakes. Having eaten my breakfast I am going to school. My poor dog, (having been devoured) by wild beasts, will never accompany me again. Walking down the lane I heard a strange noise. I saw a boy eating walnuts. They found William sweeping the yard. We heard you singing improper songs. He was frequently seen brushing away the dew with hasty steps. He fell into a pit dug in the ground for a very different purpose. I received a letter from Robert, written with much care, and folded very neatly. My father at that time was dreaded, but he was not esteemed; now respected by his friends, and tenderly loved by his children, he leads a calm and happy life. I have known young people, kindly treated by their parents, and carefully instructed by their teachers, who have foolishly neglected the opportunities afforded to them; and bitterly have they repented of it.

LESSON 42.

NOUNS IN APPPOSITION.

Two nouns that signify the same thing are in the *same case*, and are said to be in *apposition with each other*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Poor Charles, that excellent boy, is suffering the most severe pain. Mitchell, the brewer, has found a pocket-book. I gave the sovereign to John the gardener. We left the whole business to (Mr. Alford), a gentleman of undoubted integrity. The Athenians (put to death) Socrates, that wise and good man. Romulus built the city Rome. The river Oder is in Germany. Health and the affection of our friends, the two greatest blessings of life, are seldom properly valued till they are lost. Epaminondas, the Theban general, having fought most valiantly the battles of his country, died, admired and regretted by all good men.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

Majestic o'er the sparkling tide

See the tall vessel sail,

With swelling winds and shadowy pride,

A swan before the gale.

LESSON 43.

PASSIVE VERBS WITH SAME CASE AFTER THEM
AS BEFORE THEM.

The verbs *to be, to become, to be called, named, considered, &c.*, have the *same* case *after* them as they have *before* them.

PARSING EXERCISE.

I shall soon be a man. He can be a grocer. We may become clever boys. That girl will be a woman. Those little shrubs had become large trees. I have been a better boy. I was a scholar. We had been kind friends. They are your uncles. Edward is a good boy. An honest man is the noblest work of God. Having suffered for my folly I shall now be wiser. Deeds are fruits ; words are only deeds. You cannot be a true friend if you flatter me. The largest oak was once an acorn. Rashness is the fruitful parent of misfortune. Courage without prudence is rash folly. Good examples are more effective than precepts (are). Kind offices are the cement of society. Contentment in an humble dwelling is better than care in a splendid palace (is). The Welsh were the aborigines of Britain. The only fruit of vicious pleasure is repentance.

LESSON 44.

INFINITIVE MOOD OR PART OF A SENTENCE
NOMINATIVE CASE TO THE VERB.

A verb in the *infinitive* mood or *part of a sentence* is sometimes the *nominative case to a verb*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

To take pleasure in the prosperity of other persons shows a good disposition. To rise early promotes health. To learn properly the liberal arts softens men's hearts. To read well is a valuable accomplishment. Learn to live, learn to die. To err is human, to forgive is divine. To think humbly of himself is the quality of a modest man. I have learned to write and to draw. To have suffered misfortune often improves our hearts. To procrastinate means to put off till a future time. Robert tried to throw me down. Industry in youth brings comfort in old age. Compliance with bad customs argues cowardice. To say little and to do much is the characteristic of a great mind. To be ever active in laudable pursuits is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit. To take sincere pleasure in the blessings and excellences of other people is the sure mark of a good heart.

LESSON 45.

Have AND *Do*, PRINCIPAL VERBS.

The verbs *have* and *do*, though frequently used as auxiliary verbs, are also principal verbs, and are used as such; as, I have a house, that is, I possess a house. I did my duty, that is, I performed my duty.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Do this sum for me. We have a holiday to-day. You shall have your tea soon. I will do your work for you. Will you have this orange, Charles? I shall do my exercise before I go to play. I had a nice ride in my uncle's chaise. Do your work well. I have had my tea. May I have this peach? Have you done your breakfast? I had a pony once. I will not do so again. We have had a pleasant walk. Has he done his share of the work? Have you many flowers in your garden? Music has charms to* soothe the savage breast. Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience. Wrath kindles wrath, therefore never utter a word while you are angry. Few people have the courage to† correct their friends, because few friends have the courage to† bear correction.

* Infinitive mood, governed by noun *charms*.

† Ditto, by noun *courage*.

LESSON 46.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVE.

One, two, three, four, &c., are called *numeral* adjectives: they *agree with* their nouns.

One	} Cardinal.	First	} Ordinal.
Two		Second	
Three		Third	
Four,		Fourth,	
&c.		&c.	

PARSING EXERCISE.

One man follows this business, another that. Five virgins were wise, and five were foolish. I have eaten two pears, three plums, and ten nuts. You have killed two birds with one stone. Walking over those fields I saw two flocks of starlings. (Having travelled) over a great part of Europe, I shall remain in England for two years. One swallow does not make the spring. A square has four equal sides. Animals having two feet are called bipeds; quadrupeds have four feet. England contains forty counties. Germany consists of thirty states or countries. Italy consists of nine different states or countries. This wall is higher by two feet. There are 380 separate bones in the human body. A tulip has six petals. Water boils at 212 degrees. Twelve articles make a dozen; twenty make a score. Forks have two, three, or four prongs. Seven days make a week. God gave to Moses the two tables containing the ten commandments.

LESSON 47.

PREPOSITION UNDERSTOOD.

A preposition *understood sometimes* governs a word in the *accusative* case; as, he is like his father, i. e. like to his father. I am two inches taller than you, i. e. taller by two inches.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Lend me that whip. I travelled over Italy last spring. Our dancing master, Mr. Dixon, (has given) us a holiday to-day. I (shall remain) here a few days. I (will pay) you the shilling. I saw your mother last night. I sent you a very long letter. Your kind friend, William Roberts, (has brought) you a pony. John is taller than William by six inches. Some insects live only one hour. I am five feet high. Have you received a letter from your father this morning? They remained in London a week. This book (was printed) last year. I went to Margate last summer, and I (shall go) to Brighton next spring. Your bird has not been fed this morning. We remained a month in Paris. The wars of the White and Red Roses lasted nearly forty years. We (shall set out) next summer. They were the whole week from home. That tree is eighty feet high. A flatterer is not more like a friend than a wolf is like a dog. They stayed a fortnight at Cowes. That wall is six yards longer than this wall is. Water is 830 times heavier than air. A bat has a head like that of a mouse. This he said, signifying what death he (should die).

LESSON 48.

TWO NOMINATIVES TO THE VERB.

When a verb has *two* or *more nominative* cases joined together by the conjunction *and*, it must be in the *plural* number.

PARSING EXERCISE.

John and Mary (shall go). The horse and cow feed on grass. Charles and the nursemaid (will return) to-morrow. The rain and cold weather (have killed) my flowers. My brother and sister (have left) school. His copy-book and grammar (have been taken away). Spring, summer, autumn, and winter, make a whole year. Edward and Ellen (will return) in a short time. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus were the first triumvirs. Honour and praise are industry's reward. Frugality and contentment are great riches. Our happiness and misery depend much upon ourselves. Churls and flatterers are equally despicable. Patience and perseverance overcome great difficulties. Industry and economy lead to wealth.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words,—health, peace, and competence.

LESSON 49.

NOMINATIVES OF DIFFERENT PERSONS.

If the nominative cases of a verb are of different *persons*, the verb *must* agree with that of the *first*, rather than the *second*; and the *second* rather than the *third*.

When a singular and plural nominative are joined by *nor* or *or*, the verb agrees with the plural nominative.

When the nominatives are of different numbers, the verb agrees with the one *nearest* to it; as, Either you or I am wrong.

PARSING EXERCISE.

You and I (will learn) our lessons. He and you (have hurt) that child very much. Richard and I (have said) our English grammar. You and Mary (may take) a walk. You and James (may put on) your hats. He and I (will remain) at home. You and he (may take) your tea now. I and Anne (have written) our copies. James and you (have acted) foolishly. Robert and I walked two hours yesterday.

Nor life, nor death, nor distant height above,
Nor depths below, *divide* from heavenly love.

LESSON 50.

DISTRIBUTIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Each, every, either, are generally called *distributive* pronouns. *Some, other, any, both, no, such, which, what, whichever, whatever*, are sometimes called *indefinite* pronouns.

But all these words, as well as *many, few, all, &c.*, are *more properly* called *adjectives*, and *agree with* their nouns.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Each boy received a shilling ; to each girl sixpence (was given). Every man (shall give) an account of himself before God. We received contributions from each person in the room. Some men prefer a warm climate. Any person (can go) to the British Museum. Other women then came (to fetch) the sheaves. No man (shall interrupt) you. He then took both sticks, and threw them on the fire. Take another pen if you (have spoilt) that. Keep every thing in its place. A clear conscience fears no accusation. Give a shilling to each boy. Send me word on what day you (will come). God (will render) to every man (according to) his deeds. Have you any thread. Look at both sides of the question. Mock no man in his misery. I have no money, but Charles has some. I (shall endeavour) (to act) justly, and not (to imitate) other men. I detest such falsehood. Take some money with you. Give to every man his due. Send us word at what inn you stop. Take some other way (to gain) your object. Time and tide wait for no man.

LESSON 51.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who, a word applied *only* to *persons*, and *which*, a word applied to *animals* and *things*, are *relative* pronouns, and agree with a *noun* or *pronoun* going before (and therefore called their antecedent) in *person*, *number*, and *gender*; as, the *man who* lives; the *table which* stands. These words when used to ask questions are called interrogative pronouns.

Nom. *who*. | Poss. *whose*. | Acc. *whom*.

That is a *relative* pronoun when it can be changed for *who* or *which*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

The dog which (was barking) lies here. The flowers which (did stand) here now stand yonder. I (can see) the boy who took my ball. The scholar gains praise who studies diligently. The girl who (has learnt) (to sew) (can make) useful things. I dislike a boy that (is always playing). I know the lady that (called on) your mamma yesterday. I (have visited) the travellers that (have just returned) from Africa. (Have you lost) the top that (was given) to you by your brother? (Will you go) (to see) the wild beasts that (are kept) in the Zoological Gardens? Who (has taken) my slate? Who went with you? What boy (has taken) my slate? Who wants a good pen? Which gentleman (has put) my pencil into his pocket? Who goes there? What honest man (can trust) you?

LESSON 52.

RELATIVE NOMINATIVE TO VERB.

If *no* nominative case come *between* the relative and the following, the *relative* is the *nominative* to *that* verb.

PARSING EXERCISE.

The horses which lie here (will be sold) to-morrow. The church which stood there (has been destroyed). The boys who study their lessons now (shall play) presently. Cats which catch mice (shall be fed). I (can see) the boy who took my ball. No man is his own master that is a slave to his own passions. The credit that (is obtained) by a lie only lasts till the truth is found out. Men who are unfeeling in prosperity deserve (to be) unpitied in adversity. Let him that works worst hold the candle. He that (would have) the fruit (must climb) the tree. I (have known) young people, kindly treated by their parents and carefully instructed by their teachers, who (have foolishly neglected) the opportunities afforded them; and bitterly (have they repented) of it. I have no other horse. Bring me another pen. We (have brought) you some other specimens. You know* in which box the tippet lies. Come by what coach you please. Open both your eyes. Sit in whichever room you please (to sit). You (may go) by whatever train you please (to go).

* The action of knowing passes on to the clause "in which box," &c.

LESSON 53.

RELATIVE GOVERNED BY VERB OR PREPOSITION.

But if a nominative case come between the relative and the verb, the case of the relative is governed either by the *verb* or *noun* following it, or by the *preposition* before it.

PARSING EXERCISE.

The palace which he built (has been destroyed). I (have seen) the man whom you struck. The dog which your brother sent (has been stolen). The lady whom you saw can draw landscapes beautifully. The letters which the postman brought (have been opened). She has found the bag, in which you (had hidden) her needle. I know the tree, from which you took that nest. The slate on which I had written my exercise is lost. The poor boy, to whom you gave the sixpence, has lost his mother. The garden, from which I brought these beautiful flowers, (will be sold) soon. The horse, on which I was riding, (was given) to me by my uncle. The ladies, to whom you gave that book, have left the town. The boys, with whom you were playing, struck me on the head. I know the gentleman with whom you were playing yesterday. Pay not to fortune the regard that you owe to merit. The man that breaks his word bids others be false to him. I met those gentlemen with whom I sang at your house. To which boy did you give it? With whom were you walking yesterday? In which desk did you put it? Where have you sown the seeds that your grandfather brought from Paris? Bring the toys which your father bought. Learn the easy lesson, which I have learnt.

LESSON 54.

PARTICIPLES USED FOR NOUNS.

Participles are sometimes used instead of nouns ; as, Roberts *having returned* was the cause of my stay.

Here the participle *having returned* is used instead of the noun *return*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

My (having forgiven) you last week is the cause of your present misconduct. The poor lady's death arose from her (having been terrified) by a cry of fire. Rising in the world turns the fool and the proud man giddy. Use great caution in finding fault. The blowing of horns and other noises prevented me from sleeping. All men may become rich by bounding their desires. Poverty is no shame, but being ashamed of poverty is. The idle by avoiding one trouble often cause themselves a hundred. Edward's having yielded to the persuasions of bad companions in early life ultimately led to his ruin. The driving of cattle is sometimes attended with cruelty. I had no idea of your going away (so early). By remaining so long you lost my company. We missed the train through (having been detained) on the road. By being forewarned we are forearmed. For want of thinking many men are undone. A fault is made worse by attempting to conceal it. Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in changing him. By learning to obey we learn how to command. Affectation of knowledge often prevents our knowing. Respect is better secured by deserving than by soliciting it.

LESSON 55.

THE NUMERAL ADJECTIVE *One* AND *Ones* USED
FOR NOUNS.

One and *ones* are sometimes used *instead of nouns*; as, My hat is worn out, I want a new one, that is, a new hat.

PARSING EXERCISE.

This hoop certainly appears larger, but that one goes very well. Every age confutes old errors and produces new ones. Little vices are like little thieves, they go first, and let in great ones. Education polishes good dispositions and corrects bad ones. One never loses by doing a good turn. One may be blunt and yet not candid; mean and yet not frugal. Sensible men show their sense by saying much in few words. To read without understanding is to pursue without catching. Dignity does not consist in wearing honours, but in deserving them. We can never treat a fellow creature ill without offending the gracious Creator and Father of us all. Neglect no opportunity of doing good. Abhor lying. Health and the affection of our friends, the two greatest blessings of life, are seldom valued till they are lost.

LESSON 56.

IDIOMS AND IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

There are, in most languages, certain peculiar expressions which it is impossible to take to pieces, parse, and explain by ordinary grammatical rules.

For instance, when we say, There is a great deal of fruit this year; *there* is an adverb used *idiomatically*.

Such expressions also as “not at all,” “of course,” &c., are adverbs used idiomatically.

PARSING EXERCISE.

There is no ink in the inkstand. There will be a review. There was a bird on that tree. There are two books on that table. There was a fire last night. It appears astonishing that you did not hear us. It snows now. There will be a storm soon. It seemed fortunate that we happened to be at home. Have you been to the British Museum? Of course I have,—often. How do you like London? Not at all; I much prefer the country. Has he bought any thing? No, nothing *at all*.

They, whom true candour and good sense inspire,
Blame not with half the ardour they admire.

LESSON 57.

CONJUNCTION PRECEDING BOTH CLAUSES.

A conjunction sometimes goes before both the clauses that it joins; as, If you go, I shall stay, for, I shall stay if you go.

PARSING EXERCISE.

If you come to me, I will help you. If you do not study more diligently, I shall inform your father of your misconduct. Though I am old I still can work. Unless you persevere you will never conquer difficulties. Since you have determined to go, I wish you a pleasant journey. Although oxygen is a gas, and hydrogen is a gas, the two gases combined form water. When Edward came in John went out. If you wish to enjoy the fruit pluck not the flower. While you are grasping at the shadow you may lose the substance. As I was walking up the street I met Robert. Remain so. As the tree falls so it must lie. I regret that I offended my father, but not that I lost my ride. If he were more attentive he would better understand the subject, and would be almost certain to succeed.

LESSON 58.

NOUNS OF MULTITUDE.

A noun, which although *singular*, denotes not *one*, but a *number* of persons or things (as an army, a fleet), is called a *collective* noun, or a noun *of multitude*, and *sometimes* requires a *plural verb*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

My people do not consider; they have not known me. The committee were divided in their opinions; some voted for the measure, some against it. The populace find pleasure in sensual pursuits.

LESSON 59.

CASE ABSOLUTE.

When a participle, joined to a noun or personal pronoun, is so slightly connected with the other parts of the sentence that it might be removed without destroying the sense, it is called the *nominative absolute*; as, Peace being made, our army returned to England.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Virtue being lost, every thing is lost. The enemy having attacked us, we flew to arms. Quarrels having arisen, we thought it best to separate. My children being established, I shall shortly retire from business. Hope having departed, my life is now a misery.

LESSON 60.

WORDS UNDERSTOOD.

I must again remind you that, in all languages, words are sometimes understood; in English more frequently perhaps than in any other.

Hours, years, days, &c., are frequently understood after *numeral* adjectives; as, It is ten o'clock; that is, ten *hours* of the clock. I shall be twelve next birthday, i. e. twelve *years old* on my next birthday.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Spring begins on the twenty-first of March. The astronomical day begins at twelve o'clock at noon. The twenty-first of December is the shortest day. I shall inform your father in what company you pass your leisure hours. Consider well before you tie a knot which you can never untie. That which is bitter to endure may be sweet to remember. In fame's immortal scroll may be found many names at which she blushes. The misfortunes which befall us in life may often be traced to some vices or follies which we have previously committed. We arrived on the 20th inst.* The bad temper and vicious propensities of the young sometimes destroy the good effect of those great advantages which their teachers and friends confer on them. Few love those who love none but themselves.

* Inst. is a contraction of instant, i. e. present, and means of the present *month*.

LESSON 61.

SAME WORDS WITH DIFFERENT MEANINGS.

The same word (or at least words spelt the same) is sometimes used as an *adverb*, sometimes as a *conjunction*, and sometimes as a *preposition*.

You must use your shrewdness, and you will soon learn to distinguish, *that* a *relative* pronoun, from *that* a *conjunction*, and from *that* a *demonstrative* pronoun.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Give me that book. I see that you are very idle. This is the horse that ran away. Go behind. He sat behind me. I knew that before. You are putting the cart before the horse. Get up. He went up stairs. Man is the only animal that laughs. He won only two games. Some insects only live one hour. I rode inside. Go inside the door. The inside of a bowl is concave, the outside is convex. My sister returned yesterday. All our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusky death. We saw a cow behind that hedge. I rode behind. My father always takes a nap after dinner. I will tell you after I have seen your uncle. We have had no rain since June. Play separately since you cannot agree. I have never travelled since. I learn Latin, but you do not. I saw nobody but him. Tell me the tale about the old fox. Let us walk about. He said that that was the horse that ran away.

LESSON 62.

MY OWN, YOURSELF, WHATEVER, &c.

You will easily perceive that *my own*, *your own*, &c., are mere emphatic variations of *mine*, *yours*, &c.

So also *himself*, *themselves*, &c. for *he* and *they*.

What often means *that thing which* or *those things which*; *whatever*, *whoever*, &c., are compounds of *what*, *who*, &c., with *ever*.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Virtue is its own reward, and vice its own punishment. We improve our own hearts by soothing others' sorrows. Tell me in what street you live. Custom is second nature; be careful therefore what you accustom yourself to. Moral and religious instruction derives its value, not so much from what men are brought to know, as from what they are brought to feel. You make many promises, but you never perform what you promise. If you buy what you do not want, you will probably be obliged to sell what you do want. Get what you can honestly, and use what you get frugally. Defer not till to-morrow what can be well done to-day.

In storms and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say Fail.

LESSON 63.

MISCELLANEOUS PARSING EXERCISES.

Fortune sometimes favours those whom she afterwards destroys. Beware to whom you commit the secrets of your heart. Poverty and shame attend those who refuse instruction. It is good to have two anchors; for if one break the other may hold. Some people put their fingers in the fire and then say it was their fortune to be burnt. As virtue is its own reward, so is vice its own punishment. Happy is he who limits his wants to his necessities. In order to judge of another's feelings think what your own would be under similar treatment. Mothers' darlings seldom become the darlings of mankind. The proud often fancy themselves admired when they are only laughed at. True greatness consists in the possession of great virtues. No confidence can be placed in those who are in the habit of lying. Experience keeps a dear and severe school, but some people are so foolish that they will learn in no other. He that is proud in prosperity will be mean in adversity. Never do that by force which can be effected by fair means. No man resents an injury more than he who is most ready to commit one. It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in mature age. Get good sense, and you will seldom have need to complain of want of good luck. Avoid all harshness in your behaviour. Treat every one with that courtesy which springs from a mild and gentle heart. When the slothful man gets to market the wares are all sold. Whatever is done in a hurry is seldom done well.

LESSON 64.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions do not govern, they simply join two nouns, verbs, &c., in the same mood, case, &c.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Women generally bear pain better than men. I like her better than him. I like her better than he. Fear of misfortune is often worse than the misfortune itself. The idle have more trouble than the industrious. No coin is more current among men than flattery. Amiability wins more than beauty. Sharp reproof is better than smooth deceit. Contempt is a more suitable return for an injury than revenge. Corruption wins not more than honesty. We can run faster than they. I can write better than he. He writes better than you. Who is there? I. How much better is it to get wisdom than gold. I saw the child crawling beneath the table. The handkerchief lies beneath. I bought a new book for John. I will not go, for I am tired. Tell me before you go. I never saw an elephant before. You shall drink after me. You shall go when I go. Your governess will tell you when to speak. He died (long since). Stay with me. You made a long stay. I long to see them. My son, let not mercy and truth forsake thee, bind them about thy neck, write them upon the table of thy heart; so shalt thou find favour and good understanding in the sight of God and man.

LESSON 65.

RELATIVE PRONOUN UNDERSTOOD.

In English we sometimes leave out the relative; as, "I know whom you mean," that is, the person whom you mean. This relative is never omitted in French, Latin, &c.; therefore when you translate into those languages always remember to supply it.

The antecedent is also sometimes understood; as, "Who steals my purse, steals trash," that is, He who, &c.

PARSING EXERCISE.

Envy shoots at others and wounds itself. I have not seen the lady you spoke of. Believe not every thing you hear, nor repeat every thing you believe. Forget others' faults by remembering your own. He who spends all he gets is on the high road to poverty. He benefits himself that does good to others. By observing the follies of others we should be led to correct our own. Pay the money you borrowed. I have thrown away the top you gave me, because it was split. Correct in yourself what you blame in others. Whatever you do, do well. In whatever station you (may be placed) learn to be contented therein.

What cannot be cured
Must be bravely endured.

Teach me to feel another's woe, to hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me.

LESSON 66.

"THE," AN ADVERB.

The word *the* is *not* always a definite article; it is sometimes used as an adverb, as, "*The* longer the day is, *the* shorter the night is." Here the first "the" means, "by as much as," "in proportion as," &c., and the second "the" means, "so much, so," &c.

PARSING EXERCISE.

The more he gets, the more he wants. The longer the rod of a pendulum is, the more slowly it vibrates. The more a dropsical person drinks, the more thirsty he is. The more difficult a thing is, the more honourable it is. The more you study, the more you will learn. The more I know mankind, the more I love them. The less you study, the less you will improve. The less money we get, the less we ought to spend. The richer people are, the more covetous they often are. The higher a man is in dignity, the less pride he ought to have. The more we abstain from sensual pleasures, the more easily we can dispense with them; and the more we indulge them, the more we desire to gratify them. The longer Simonîdēs considered the question, the more difficult he found it. The fewer desires, the more peace. The fewer people we have to wait on us, the less trouble we have.

LESSON 67.

EMPHATIC AND PROGRESSIVE TENSES.

Remember that *I come*, *I am coming*, and *I do come*, are merely *different forms* of the *same* tense; *I come* is the *simple* present tense; *I am coming* is the present *emphatic*; *I do come* is the present *progressive*. So also in the imperfect; *I called*; *I did call*; *I was calling*. In the perfect, *I called*; *I did call*; *I have called*.

Observe also that "called" is either in the *imperfect* or *perfect* tense, according as the action was completely finished or not.

(See Lessons 25, 26, 27.)

PARSING EXERCISE.

Why do you not wait? We are waiting. How is it you have not learned your lesson? I (have learned) it. Do tell him at once. Our largest river is drying up. I am offering to sell one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, with good house, domestic and out offices, capital orchard, containing four hundred choice young fruit trees, and other effects too numerous to mention, for 2500 dollars, or 500%. Next season this property would easily realize 4000 dollars.

LESSON 68.

MISCELLANEOUS PARSING EXERCISES ON THE
WHOLE.

Censure is the tax which a man pays the public
for being eminent.

Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd steam, afar
Drag the slow barge or drive the rapid car ;
Or on wide-waving winds expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.

The horse being troubled with a fly on his nose,
the cabman humanely employed his leisure in lash-
ing him about the head, on the counter-irritation
system.

Sweet are the joys of home,
And pure as sweet ; for they
Like dews of morn and evening come
To make and close the day.

In one cottage the master of the house, a great
fat man, was sitting at his dinner. Hot roasted
duck and cauliflowers were before him, while his
wife, a pale starved-looking soul, was standing behind
his chair waiting upon him, and his children were
huddled together in a corner at a distance.

So sleep the good, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She then shall deck a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay ;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there.

Industry leads to independence ; economy, to
plenty.

As at thy birth, a frail unconscious child,
Weeping thou lay'st, while all around thee *smiled*,
So when thou sinkest to thy eternal sleep,
Sweet may'st thou *smile* while all around thee *weep*.

The seeds, by which the several races of plants
are propagated and continued, are always lodged in
flowers or blossoms.

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess, sing.

The ignorant are more easily taught than the con-
ceited.

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound
Such fruit of sense beneath is very seldom found.

What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue !

Your friends' small failings with regret descry,
But mark their virtues with a raptured eye.

Avoid the pleasure that will bring pain to-morrow.

Within a window'd niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain ; he did hear
That sound the first amid the festival,
And caught its tone with Death's prophetic ear ;
And when they smiled because he deem'd it near,
His heart more truly knew the peal too well
That stretch'd his father on a bloody bier,
And roused the vengeance blood alone could quell,
He rush'd into the field, and, foremost fighting, fell.

The cunning set traps, and often catch themselves.

It is the bright day that brings out the adder,
And that craves wary walking.

And strong in heart, and strong in hand,
Man wander'd forth upon the land,
Its teeming breast to till ;
And Earth and Sea, and Wind and Flame,
And Light, and Heat, and Cold became
The vassals of his will.

'Tis but to gaze around to see
How nobly man his destiny
Has labour'd to fulfil :
How Time, in each succeeding age,
Has left fresh record on his page
Of man's triumphant skill.

He said that that was the horse that ran away.

The porter sits down on the weight which he bore,
The lass with her barrow wheels hither her store.
If a thief could be here he might pilfer at ease ;
She sees the musician, 'tis all that she sees.

The gondola glides
Like a spirit of night
O'er the slumbering tides
In the calm moonlight.
The star of the north
Shows her golden eye,
But a brighter looks forth
From yon lattice on high.

The roar of the tempest came down from the land,
And white grew the face of the sea ;
And a cloud in the distance, as small as a hand,
Seem'd leading the storm on our lea.

A Psalm of Life.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream !
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real ! Life is earnest !
And the grave is not its goal ;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way ;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle !
Be a hero in the strife !

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant !
Let the dead Past bury its dead !
Act,—act in the living Present !
Heart within, and God o'er head !

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,

And, departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time ;

Foot-prints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwreck'd brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate ;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.

LONGFELLOW.

There are many niceties in our rich, energetic, and expressive language which a little shrewdness and reflection will enable you to understand and explain.

The following are a few of them. *Passive* verbs sometimes govern an accusative case ; as, *I was asked my opinion.* The boy *was shown* the road. He was *promised* every indulgence. Such verbs, when active, in most languages govern two accusative cases ; as, He asks you your opinion.

Many, few, &c., though generally found with plural nouns, are sometimes used in the singular number with the indefinite article *a* ; as, Full many a gem, &c. A few soldiers. You may either say *a* is an article, agreeing (idiomatically) with *few*, or *few* is a noun, meaning a small number (of soldiers).

Such as is equivalent to *those, who*, and therefore you may call *such* a demonstrative pronoun, and parse *as* as you would its relative (who).

An angel was an ancient coin, worth about ten shillings. Here *worth* is an adjective, and governs *ten shillings* in the accusative case; it means *is worthy of or equal to*.

Whole appears sometimes an adjective; as, a whole army; and sometimes a noun; as, the whole of the army.

You must distinguish between *I will*, the sign of the future tense, and *I will* when it means I wish or I am willing to. So also between *I can*, the mere sign of the potential, and *I am able*, &c.

Remember that in adjectives and adverbs there is a comparison of *decrease* as well as a comparison of *increase*; as,

Honourable, *more* honourable, *most* honourable,
Honourable, *less* honourable, *least* honourable.

If you should ever have occasion to parse a note or letter, as, for instance, the following,—

3, King-street, Bath-square, London, W.C.
Oct. 24th, 1864,

My dear Sir,

I received your kind letter, ——— ———

———— ——— ——— ——— ——— ———
———— ——— ——— ——— ——— ———
———— ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS JONES,

think what relation each word bears to the context, to the words preceding and following; study the *sense*, the *meaning* of the particular word you are

parsing, and you will not fall into such egregious mistakes as some people, who start off with saying "3 is plural number," "King-street, nominative case," "W.C." (few people appear to know, or even to attempt, these initial district letters). "October, a noun," "24, plural number," "1864, plural number," &c.

A little exercise of your common sense will show that the letter was not written at 3 different houses, nor on 24 different days, and that the writing of it certainly did not take the whole year, still less 1864 years.

Well, then, 3 is a numeral adjective *ordinal*, agreeing with *house* understood, and in the accusative case, governed by the preposition *at* understood. The letter was written *at* the house numbered 3, or *third* house, *in* King-street, *near* Bath-square, *in* London, and *in* that particular part of London called the West Central (adjective, agreeing with) District, on the 24th (day) *of* October (genitive), *in* the 1864th (singular) year.

You will have no difficulty in seeing that "Sir" (being a person addressed) is in the vocative case; also "yours" (meaning your servant, your friend, &c.) is in the nominative after "am," and that the writer's name (Thomas Jones) is in the nominative case, being in apposition with *your friend*, &c.

Parse the following letter :

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, W.
Oct. 15th, 1864.

Sir,

With reference to their Lordships' letter of the 8th inst., and to your reply of the 10th inst., I am

commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that they have caused a selection to be made of ten of the gold coins (treasure trove *) discovered at Stockerston, being specimens of each of the coins found; and their Lordships desire me to forward them herewith for deposit and preservation in the Town Museum of Leicester.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. A. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

J. E. WEATHERHEAD, Esq.,
Curator,
Town Museum,
Leicester.

* *Trove* is from *trouvé*, the passive participle of the French verb *trouver*, to find; but as it is derived from no English verb you may say *trove* is an adjective, agreeing with *treasure*.

FINIS.

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